

SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD.

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

HONORING OLD ROSEY.

The Famous General Receives What He Long Deserved.

MAN'S CHIEFEST COMFORTORS.

Legislation Had Upon the Subject of Reducing the Revenue on Cigarettes and Cheroots.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—The committee on ways and means reported back the Mills tariff bill with the Senate amendment. It was referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Mills also reported the following resolutions, which, he said, presented a question of privilege and in the consideration of which he would ask the House to enter upon Tuesday:

Resolved, That the substitution by the Senate under the form of an amendment to the bill of the House, number 905 (the Mills bill) of another and different bill, containing a general revision of the laws imposing import duties and internal taxes, is in conflict with the true intent and purpose of section 7, article I of the Constitution.

That said bill be returned to the Senate with the respectful suggestion that the said section vests in the House of Representatives the sole power to originate such a measure.

A CHANCE FOR THEIR WHITE ALLEY.

Mr. McKinley said the constitutional objection raised by the majority of the committee to the reduction of the revenue had been called to the attention of the committee only this morning. He therefore reserved to the minority the right to file their views.

Mr. Reid, of Maine, reserved the point of order against the resolution. The committee on foreign affairs reported back the Senate bill appropriating \$250,000 to enable the President to protect the interest of the United States in Panama.

GIVING AMERICANS A LIFT.

Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, urged the necessity of making an appropriation to relieve 3,000 or 4,000 American citizens on the Panama Canal, in destitute condition. Before action was taken the bill was laid aside temporarily to enable the House, under special order, to consider the resolution instructing the House conference on the Territorial bill as to the method they should pursue in arriving at an agreement.

GETTING INTO THE UNION.

The pending motion was to table the motion to reconsider, by which the House agreed to the portion of the resolution directing the conferees to so amend the bill as to provide for the admission of South Dakota under the Sioux Bill constitution proclamation of the President without a new vote. On division, the motion prevailed by 144 to 109.

WITHOUT DIVISION.

The remaining instruction relative to the admission of South Dakota, Montana and Washington by proclamation, agreed to without division, and the bill was again sent to the conference, after the adoption of the preliminary instruction clause, by a vote of 149 to 101.

The House then passed Senate bill appropriating \$250,000 for the protection of American interests in Panama.

HOW THEY VOTED.

It was learned later that the vote on reporting the measure was 10 to 4 in favor of 9 to 5 as at first reported.

Those in favor of the measure were Randall, Clements, Felix, Campbell, of New York; Gay, Cantor, Ryan, Butterworth, Lang, Comas and Henderson. Those opposed to it were Forney, Foran, Sayres and Rice.

Mr. Forney says he will report a substitute bill, removing the duty on manufactured tobacco and snuff, but not on cigars and cheroots.

A MINORITY REPORT.

Representative Sayrs said he intended to prepare a minority report for presentation. He said: "I am opposed to reducing the surplus by taking off tax on cigars, cheroots and cigarettes until we have first reduced the customs duty on the necessities of life."

MIGHT BE SERIOUS.

"To succeed in getting at a tobacco bill it would be necessary for the House to lay aside and revenue bill preceding it on the calendar, and if the ways and means committee should anticipate the step of the committee on appropriations reporting another tariff bill, this might prove serious, but not necessarily an insurmountable obstacle to the accomplishment of the wishes of the friends of the bill to repeal the tobacco tax."

SHE GETS SEVENTY FIVE.

Mr. Brown, of Indiana, called up the Senate bill granting a pension of \$100 a month, with the House amendment reducing the rate to \$75, to the widow of Brigadier-General Joseph B. Plummer. The amount was agreed to and the bill passed.

ANOTHER GETS FIFTY.

The Senate bill passed granting a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of Rear-Admiral Nicholson. On the motion of Blount, of Georgia, and despite Randall's objections, the call of the committees for reports was dispensed with and the House went into the committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill, pending the amendment offered by Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, increasing by \$300,000 the appropriation for clerks in postoffices, was discussed for some time. There was a

majority in favor of the amendment, but Mr. Blount raised the point of no quorum and the committee rose.

PAYING FOR THE EAGLE.

The bill was passed for the payment of "Fourth of July Claims." The amount involved \$300,000. The House then took a recess till the evening session which is to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

REDUCING THE TARIFF.

The ways and means committee this morning practically decided to report the bill making an estimated reduction in revenues of about \$70,000,000.

By a vote of 9 to 5 the House committee on appropriations yesterday resolved to report favorably a substitute for the Cowles internal revenue bill. The substitute proposes the entire repeal of the tobacco tax and omits the "moonshine" sections of the Cowles bill.

STRIKING OUT.

The formal action of the appropriation committee upon the Cowles bill was to strike out sections 2, 3 and 4, and substitute sections 1 and 2 of Randall's tariff bill introduced last session and also to strike out sections 6, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 15 of Cowles's bill.

In the shape in which it will be reported the bill provides that after July 1 next, all laws now in force whereby farmers and producers of tobacco are restricted in the sale and disposition of the same, and all laws relating to internal revenue taxes on manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, cheroots and cigarettes, and special taxes required by law to be paid by manufacturers of and dealers in least tobacco, retail dealers in manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars and manufacturers of snuff and cigars shall be repealed.

THEY GET A HEARST.

It is provided also that a drawback equal to the tax shall be paid on unbroken factory packages in the hands of manufacturers and dealers when the law takes effect. Redemption at proper valuation of special tax on stamps is provided for. The second section provides that all internal revenue laws limiting, restricting or regulating the manufacture, sale or exportation of tobacco, snuff, cigars, cheroots and cigarettes shall be repealed on July 1st next, but that no drawback shall be allowed upon such articles entered for export on or after that date. The proviso declares that all laws now in force shall remain and have full force and effect in respect to all offenses committed, liabilities incurred or rights accruing or accrued prior to the date when the repeal of taxes shall take effect.

ABOLISHING MINOR PUNISHMENTS.

Another section provides for the abolition of minimum punishments wherever prescribed for violation of internal revenue laws with leave for court to impose any fine or punishment within the maximum. It is also provided that warrants for arrests shall be returnable before competent judicial officer nearest the place of arrest, who shall have exclusive authority to make preliminary examination, bail, discharge or commit prisoner, (excluding Indian Territory).

AUTHORITY OF COURTS.

The United States courts are also given authority to appoint commissioners wherever necessary. The remaining sections forbid the destruction or mutilation of seized distilling apparatus, and also authorize United States judges to make proper orders for the comfort of persons whose life or health is endangered by close confinement.

Provision is finally made for the abolition of all offices for the collection of revenues which are cut off by the bill.

The Senate amendments to the fortification appropriation bill referred to the conference ordered.

The pensions appropriation bill was also sent to the conference.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—Among the bills taken from the calendar and passed, was the Senate bill authorizing the President to place General William Rosecrans on the retired list as brigadier-general of the regular army.

The Senate then took up the individual pension bills on the calendar and passed all of them, forty-one in number, accomplishing the task in twelve minutes.

GIVING LO A SHOW.

The Senate bill to confirm the agreement with Muscogee, or Creek Indians in Indian Territory opening to settlement the unassigned lands in Indian Territory, the consideration being \$2,280,857, was taken from the calendar and passed.

UNITED STATES LAND COURTS.

Senator Ransom gave notice he would, to-morrow, move to take up the House bill to establish United States land courts and provide for judicial investigation and settlement of private land claims in New Mexico and Colorado, and that he would renew that motion every day until a vote on the passage of the bill should be reached.

YOU TALK ON THE SOLDIER.

The House bill authorizing the President to appoint William English second lieutenant in the regular army, was taken from the calendar and explained and advocated by Senator Daniel, who claimed that the sentence of court martial, under which English was cashiered, was unduly severe, and that a reprimand would have been quite sufficient. The bill was passed with an amendment authorizing the President to nominate with and with the consent of the Senate. The Texas outrage resolution was again up, and Senator Cooke resumed his speech.

SORROW FOR THE DEAD.

Without finishing, Coke yielded the

floor to Gibson who offered a resolution expressing the sorrow of the Senate for the death of the late Representative Robertson, of Louisiana, and proceeded to eulogize the life and character of the deceased member. After appropriate remarks by Eustice and Reagan the Senate at 4:40 p.m., as a further mark of respect, adjourned till to-morrow.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

CAPTAIN WISMAN left Berlin yesterday for East Africa.

Ms. PARNELL was present at yesterday's session of the Parnell Commission.

SEPTEMBER last Cecelia Miller, whose parents reside at Prescott, Arizona, went to Earlwood, Illinois, on a visit to her father's sister Mrs. B. M. Riley. On last Sunday morning Miss Miller attended church and after services started for home. She never reached there, and no trace of her has since been found.

The Dublin Evening Mail says it hears that Parnell's health has developed a very serious turn, and that his relatives entertain fears for his recovery.

ANOTHER tragedy was enacted at Lake Starnberg, near Munich yesterday. Two persons drowned themselves in its waters. Since the suicide of King Ludwig eleven persons have drowned themselves in the lake.

IN ADVICES received in London from Aden, it is reported that the Cossack expedition, under Archiboff, hoisted the Russian flag at Sagolla, under the Anglo-French agreement that Sagolla is French territory.

THE disorders occasioned at Pesh by the students opposed to the army bill, was quelled by military. Forty-eight persons were arrested and forty subsequently released.

JOHN DEE was hanged at Alexandria, Minn., at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, for the murder of Charles Chelene, at Brandon, on the night of July 19, 1883, over a love affair. Executive Clemency saved Martin Moe, who was to have been hanged with him for a similar crime.

GENERAL Gilman Morston, of Exeter, N. H., had been tendered and accepted the appointment of United States Senator, Governor Sawyer, from the 4th of March until the Legislature of June next shall provide for the next six years' term.

THE second trial of Thomas C. Kerr, treasurer of the Broadway Surface Railroad, New York, for bribing aldermen, began yesterday. It will probably take several days to secure a jury.

THE stores of Gluckman and Helens, dry goods, and A. Moses, notions and some smaller establishments, at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, were burned yesterday morning. Loss, \$75,000.

THE Grand Lake Coal Company, one of the largest firms in Pittsburgh, confessed judgments for the extent of their failure.

A SUIT for separate maintenance was begun in Chicago yesterday by Mrs. Marie E. Fogg against Francis H. Fogg her husband. Defendant is a son of Francis Adams Fogg, the right hand man and confederate agent in New York of O. P. Huntington, of the Central Pacific Railroad. Young Fogg is the employee of Commissioner Blanchard, of the Central Traffic Association.

THE details are about completed for a proposed excursion arranged by American merchants and others for an excursion of Canada Legislators through the United States with a view to showing them the resources of the States and work up the annexation sentiment. It is expected about 400 will accept and a start be made from Buffalo about May.

THE intention is to run through the principal cities in the Middle, Southern and Eastern States, reaching as far west as Kansas City.

THOMAS MORGAN, the amateur lightweight champion of the northwest, and James Manning, a local pugilist, fought to a finish Thursday night at Chicago. Manning was knocked out in the eleventh round.

IN joint assembly yesterday in Charlottesville, West Virginia, a vote for United States Senator was taken amid much excitement, and resulted: Goff, 42; Kenna, 42; Trice, 1. A change of one vote will elect.

THREE choatestables of Menifee County, Kentucky, with a posse of four, went into the woods yesterday near the Montgomery County line, to arrest R. A. L. Draughn and six others. The posse were fired upon and they returned the fire. The battle continued some time, but no details of the result are known.

A SPECIAL cablegram received in San Francisco from Tokio, announces the assassination there of Viscount Arinori Mori, minister of education, who was minister from Japan at Washington about 1870. He was stabbed on the 14th instant, the day of promulgation of the new constitution. The assassin was a religious fanatic, and the crime is considered to have no political significance.

RIGHT REV. HOLLAND McVINEY, senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church south, died at Nashville, Tenn., yesterday.

A CHICAGO dispatch, of yesterday's date, says that McAniff's men fight Myer again or forfeit his share of the \$50,000 stake money. Myer and his backer, Alf Kennedy, came up from Streator this evening, and entered a formal protest from taking down the money at stake on account of the world's lightweight championship.

DELEGATE JOSEPH, of New Mexico, yesterday, introduced a bill in the House to enable the people of that Territory to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted to the Union on equal footing with original States.

It is said that the complainant, Dr. Rogers, in the Pan-Electric case lately to summon President Cleveland after the 4th of March, to testify as to the statements in regard to the Pan-Electric Company, alleged to have been made to the President by Messrs. Garland, Casey, Young, Senator Harris and others.

The most remarkable cures of scrofula on record have been accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it. Sold by all druggists.

SAMOAN WHITE BOOK.

It Includes From December, 1886, to February, 1889.

RAILOADED THE REICHSTAG.

The Several Items and Documents Presented in Detail Reviewing Important War Facts.

BERLIN, February 15.—Documents dated February 2, sent by Count Bismarck to Admiral Baron Von Dergoltz, chief of the German admiralty, says that Germany is not at war with Samoa, as understood by the international law, but she regards Tannianese ruler and Mataafa as a rebel against whom and his followers retaliation must be enforced.

Any one standing by them is a promoter of the conflict between them and the Germans, that take the consequences. Count Herbert concludes by declaring that nothing can change the legal position of the foreign subjects.

THE TALE IT TELLS.

The Samoan white book ends with a long report from the German consul at Apia. The report is dated January 4, and has thirteen appendices dealing with events from December 4, 1888. These records show that on December 19, Mataafa, in an humble letter, sought open negotiations with the consul and describes the endeavors of the Americans and English to provoke conflicts.

MATAAFA'S REVOLT.

A dispatch dated September, 1888, deals with the revolt of Mataafa and the support given him by Capt. Leary, United States Navy. After the account of the attack upon the Germans on December 18, comes a telegram from Count Herbert Bismarck, January 1, 1889 to the German minister at Washington and London, directing them to inform Secretary Bayard and Lord Salisbury, respecting the attack and ordering the minister at Washington to complain to the United States government that the Americans, Klein, was prominent in the fight, but would not surrender himself, although pledges were given that his life be spared.

In a subsequent letter Mataafa promises to surrender in the presence of the British and American consuls. The general consul declined to entertain the offer.

RAILOADED.

In the Reichstag, to-day, the white book in reference to the Samoa matter was introduced. It comprised 44 documents, extending from December 8, 1886, to February 5, 1889.

Among the documents relating to the recent events is the report of the German consul at Apia, dated February 21, in which he is instructed to declare that Germany adhered to the terms and would respect the rights founded thereon, and they were to appeal to both governments to co-operate actively with Germany and re-establish tranquility.

OUT OF THE QUESTION.

On January 8 Count Herbert Bismarck telegraphed the German consul at Apia that on account of the agreement with the United States and Great Britain the annexation of Samoa by Germany was out of the question. The dispatch sent the German ambassadors at London and Washington on January 13, states the object of the military measures against Mataafa and his partisans was to punish the murderers of the German soldiers and to secure to German subjects the possession of their property.

OUTRAGE AND VENGEANCE.

On November 21 Prince Bismarck sent a telegram saying if the indication of Tannianese was impossible the utmost advances should be made to reconcile him with Mataafa. On December 3 Knapp reported that the American commander at Apia was stirring natives against Germans. On December 17 Blacklock complained that drunken sailors from the German man-of-war Alga, had committed an outrage in Apia. This rumor had the effect of encouraging the natives who stoned the German sailors and destroyed German properties.

TO SUCCOR TAMASEE.

In January Prince Bismarck notified Dr. Knapp that reprisals were necessary, but only such as were consonant with the treaty with England and America. The Chancellor said: "Because Mataafa assaulted Tannianese we shall interfere only by succoring Tamasee."

Prince Bismarck charged Dr. Knapp to entreat other foreign consuls to combine in order to restore peace.

Days Murderers.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., February 15.—The town of Pittston was intensely excited to-day over the finding of the dead body of John Gray, a citizen of this place. Three gunshot wounds were found on him. The murder is believed to have been committed by Italians for the purpose of robbery. They made their escape, but the officers are in pursuit and threats of lynching are rife.

TWO PROPOSED BILLS.

To Benefit Soldiers' Widows and Farmers' Institutes.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—Senator Voorhees to-day introduced the following as the proposed amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill: Soldiers and sailors in the war of the rebellion who were honorably discharged from military or naval service in the United States, and widows and children of deceased soldiers shall be

eligible to appointment, transfer and promotion, subject only to such examination as may be prescribed by the head of a department and without competitive examination.

The bill introduced by Senator Spooner provides that a system of farmers' institutes shall be maintained as part of the Agricultural Department. The annual cost of this system of institutes shall not exceed \$50,000, exclusive of permanent salaries and printing of reports of institute meetings.

THEY WILL SIGN.

The Several Railroads Ready to Enter the Association.

CHICAGO, February 15.—It now seems probable that the inter-State commerce association agreement will soon go into effect by having received the signatures of the presidents of the roads embraced in the territory covered.

President Houghton, of the Northwestern road, received advices from Boston this afternoon that President Perkins of the Burlington road had finally signed.

President Cable, of the Rock Island road, who returned from Colorado to-day, told the Associated Press reporter that the agreement had also been signed by the president of the Denver, Texas & Gulf road, formerly the Denver & Fort Worth.

If this report is correct there yet remain to sign only the Burlington & Northern, Illinois Central and Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf; and it is considered probable the first named road will follow, in the lead.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy adhesion of the Illinois Central and Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf is not considered so important. It is definitely understood that the Illinois Central will at any rate comply with the terms of the agreement.

President Cable is of the opinion that all the roads will eventually sign, as in his opinion they could not afford to stay out of the association. The negotiations of the Burlington & Northern that the "800" and other northern lines must be included, he did not think would be insisted on. The association could protect the Burlington & Northern against them, if necessary, by united action, as well as that line could protect itself acting independently.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WANTED.

SITUATION AS BOOK KEEPER AND typewriter one-third or one-half time each day, to be arranged to suit, by a young man with several years' experience. Address K. HERALD.

NO. 1.—L. A. NO. 15.—PROPOSALS FOR the purchase of the Headquarters of the Platte, office of Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Omaha, Neb., January 19, 1889.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock a. m., central standard time, and at the offices of the acting commissaries of subsistence at Cheyenne depot, Wyo.; Fort Sidney, Neb.; Douglas, Utah; Nebraska, Neb. and Robinson, Neb. until 11 o'clock a. m., mountain standard time, on Wednesday, the 26th day of February, 1889, at which time and places they will be opened in the presence of the bidders, for the furnishing and delivery of flour for issue as a component of the ration; and also, at this office until 12 o'clock a. m., central standard time, on the same day, for furnishing flour, family, Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Blank proposals and specifications showing in detail the quantities required and giving full information as to condition of contracts, will be furnished on application to any of the above mentioned offices. J. W. BARRIGER, Major, and C. S. U. S. A., Chief C. S.

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